

THE WEEKLY



ARIZONA MINER.

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THE ARIZONA MINER.

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PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will invariably be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising or job work.

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge, W. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, HENRIK BROOKER.
District Attorney, JOHN M. ROUNTREE.
Sheriff, A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, JOHN H. BELAN.
County Treasurer, WILLIAM GORT.
Clerk of District Court, E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday of April and First Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Monday in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.
Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

United States Mails.

Schedule time of arrival from San Bernardino: Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. BARNARD, Postmaster.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Business & Professional Cards.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

DR. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

JAMES P. BULL,

District Clerk, U. S. Commissioner and Recorder,
Hardyville, Mohave County, Arizona.

Will attend, at all times, to the drawing of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, etc.
oc1798

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD COWS.

Apply to A. G. DUNN, Prescott.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds.

Special and General Powers of Attorney.

etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Office of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company.

PORT YUMA, Cal., April 23, 1869.

NOTICE—I have this day appointed Edw. D. Tuttle

as agent for Geo. A. Johnson & Co., of Fort Yuma.

ISAAC POLHAMUS, JR.,
General Superintendent.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The stages of the undersigned, carrying

the U. S. and Overland Mail, leave San Bernar-

dino, California, every Wednesday

morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La

Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning

and departing every Saturday evening.

Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates.

Agents—JOSEPH MAXEY, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO.,

La Paz. WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors.

New Military Wagon Road.

From Corner Rock, on the Colorado River, to the Interior of Arizona, as Explored and Marked Out by James A. Buchanan, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry—The Road to be Tested and Opened.

CAMP COLORADO, (A. T.) Feb 24, 1869.
To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Sub-District of Prescott, Fort Whipple, (A. T.):

SIR:—Pursuant to instructions, dated December 8th, 1868, from Major D. R. Cleander, 8th United States Cavalry, commanding Sub-District of Prescott, I have the honor to report that I left Camp Date Creek, (A. T.), on the 15th of December, in company with Doctor W. W. Jones and others, for the purpose of exploring and marking out a new wagon road, which would strike the Colorado river in the vicinity of Corner Rock, and thereby shorten the distance between the river and the interior of Arizona. The new road from Camp Date Creek to the Colorado follows the La Paz road on the cut-off (recently opened by Doctor Jones, about 11 miles, to a point three miles beyond Date creek, and about southwest of Camp Date Creek). It then turns down the dividing ridge between Date creek and Harcuvar creek, which drains the north face of Harcuvar mountains, and runs nearly west about ten miles, then gradually nearing Harcuvar creek in a course southerly of west to the mouth of the pass lying between Harcuvar mountain and the Canyon mountains of Williams Fork, eight miles to the crossing of Harcuvar creek, which, at this point, has in its bed a heavy growth of willows, indicating water near the surface. From here it is five miles to the summit of the pass on an almost imperceptible up grade, and in a south-west course, then west to the southwestern point of Canyon mountains, which bounds the valley of the Harcuvar on the north; then ten miles to the crossing of a large creek, which drains the southern slope of Canyon mountains, with the Harcuvar range lying south, trending to south-west. The valley is twenty miles wide.

At this point several canyons in the Harcuvar mountains show water, which appears to be running some distance in their beds, and is said to be permanent. It is too far from the road to be available, and is only mentioned because it empties into the Harcuvar valley, and encourages the idea that water from this and other sources might be reached by digging wells in the valley. Thence around a point of Canyon mountains, and hugging close the foot of the mountain twelve miles, in a portion of which distance the road runs a point or two north of west, crossing a very large creek bed—which is the drainage of an immense plain country lying west, north and behind the Canyon mountains, and which must contain water on or near the bed rock. Thence nine miles to a large dry creek bed running a point or two north of west to the Colorado river, and 11 miles down the creek bed to the river. The road is gravelly, and will make a good, hard, compact track, which will never become sandy. The grass on the entire route is abundant and so generally plenty that no camp can be made in it without good feed for animals immediately around the camp. The road runs through a plain covered with prickly pear and other thorns, to the divide between the Harcuvar and Canyon mountains, and from that point to the Colorado river, has no briars or bushes which occasion any serious inconvenience. After running down near the middle of Harcuvar valley, the road gradually approaches the north side of the valley and close to the mountains, to avoid a large sand desert, and passes through some small hills on very easy grades. Wells will probably reach water in this same basin, at near the same level as it is found in wells in Honegger's valley, or McMullen's valley, on the south side of the Harcuvar mountains. This road can be so shortened as to bring Camp Date Creek within 75 or 80 miles of the Colorado river. It is probably a saving of 40 miles on the road to Camp Date Creek and Fort Whipple. The road comes out on the Colorado river at a point where the banks are permanent and its channel deep, and its current regular for several miles.

The distance gained in reaching the river by this route is a substitute of water for land as a means of transportation; for if the road was then followed to La Paz down the river, the whole distance would be about the same as by the old route to La Paz. I would respectfully state that I think that with twenty (20) men and one wagon, this could be made in twenty (20) days the best road in the Territory. It would be necessary to have a wagon to supply the working party with water. Dr. W. W. Jones passed over this route the first time it was ever travelled with eight heavily loaded wagons, and at no place met with any obstacle which occasioned serious delay. By shipping supplies from this point to the interior over the new route the Government would undoubtedly be amply repaid both in time and money for the expense of sinking two or three wells along the road.

I have the honor to enclose a map of the proposed road and adjacent country, drawn by Mr. Krause, Civil Engineer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob'dt s'vy,
(Signed) JAMES A. BUCHANAN.

Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry.
This is a valuable report. The road from La Paz to Camp Date creek, by which heretofore supplies have been sent to all Northern Arizona, the northern mines, etc., is very bad, and at times impassable. This road will be opened by the troops, and if it proves as reported, well supplied with water at all times, will probably be taken as the railroad route.

Furnished by command of B's-Maj-Gen. Ord.

JOHN P. SHERRECK,

Assistant Adjutant General.

(Official) E. R. TULLIE,

Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, A. A. A. G.

MR. STANTON'S CONDITION.—The President has long known what Mr. Stanton has aspired his friends, that under no circumstances would he again accept office. This was Mr. Stanton's resolution when he retired from the War office. His health is wretched. The long and bitter service of the war broke down a splendid constitution, and the great Secretary, we regret to say, is no longer what he was. We hazard nothing in saying if there was any office which Mr. Stanton would accept, it would be gladly given to him. He can take no office that would add to the latter of his great name.—New York Tribune.

Wouldn't the office of hanging another innocent woman 'add to the latter of his great name,' in your estimation, Horace?

THE Los Angeles Star says that numerous desertions have taken place from the companies of cavalry en route to this Territory.

RAILROADS.—The majority report of the Senate Committee on Railroads, copies of which we have received, presents some formidable arguments in favor of the policy of granting government aid to build more railroads to the Pacific. It says:

The effect of railroads upon commerce in the United States is shown by the facts that in January, 1868, the mileage of American railroads had increased to 39,000 miles. The weight of the merchandise transported over them was 50,000,000 tons, of the estimated value of \$7,500,000,000. In the short span of 17 years, American railroads grew nearly 400 per cent., and their tonnage 1,000 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the value of the property carried. The population of the country in the meantime grew from 24,000,000 to 35,000,000, or at the rate of fifty per cent. So that the astounding fact is evolved that railroads have increased the commerce of the country 2,000 fold more than the increase of its population! In 1851 the freight moved upon all of our railroads equalled 417 pounds per head of population, and was worth \$31 per head. In 1868 the tonnage equalled 2,777 pounds per head, and had a value of \$419 per head. In 1851 the cost of the 10,000 miles of railway in operation in the United States was \$200,000,000. In 1868 the cost of the 39,000 miles in operation was equal to \$1,600,000,000. Consequently the investment since 1851 of \$1,400,000,000 has been the means of annually creating a commerce five times greater, amounting to \$6,750,000,000. Every dollar invested in American railroads creates five dollars yearly! Owing to the stimulating efforts of railways upon interior industry, the exports and imports of France were increased from \$23,520,000, in 1849, to \$793,144,000, in 1865.

Dr. J. T. ALBAP, wishing, we presume, to have his course in attending the late Legislature, held at Tucson, endorsed by a portion of his constituents, through their representatives, sent a letter to the Fourth of May Convention, which met at Prescott. The letter was read to the Honorable Body, and by it, most unceremoniously tabled. Therefore, it is safe to presume that the Honorable Body, referred to did not endorse the Dr. for attending the recent session of the Legislature. In justice to the Dr. we print his letter in full. At the same time we are free to say, that had we occupied his position, we would have spiked McCormick's gun, and saved government the cost of running one illegal Legislature—illegal because after the death of Councilman Jenkins, there was not a legal quorum in attendance, and otherwise because it had been decided that the election at which Dr. Albap and his fellow members were elected, was not held in accordance with the Organic Act and Laws of the Territory. Following is Dr. Albap's letter:

DEARER VALLEY, April 24, 1869.
To the Democratic Convention of the county of Yavapai.

Gentlemen:—It is known to you that the Democratic Convention of last year, honored me with a nomination for the office of Councilman, which nomination was ratified at the polls by electing me to that office. At the time of my nomination, it was understood that the Councilmen and members of the House of Representatives were to attend the ensuing session of the Legislature at Tucson in November following, and each person who was present, and received a nomination for either House of the Legislature, pledged himself to attend the session, while those who were not present were pledged by their friends to do so.

In accordance with the pledge so made, I attended the session of the Legislature at Tucson, and to the best of my ability discharged the duties of the position to which I was elected. For this I have been blamed by some persons who were of the opinion that I should not have taken a part in that session, but as I was pledged to do so and had received no other instructions from my constituents, I deemed it my duty to do as I did do.

Another session of the Legislature is now approaching, and I desire to know whether it is the wish of the people that I should attend it or not. While I have serious doubts as to the legality of any Legislature that may assemble by an election held on the second day of next June, and would prefer, if my own wishes were consulted, that there should be no Legislature this fall, yet, if the people desire it, I am willing to attend. I know of no better method to ascertain their wishes than through you who represent so large a portion of them, and I therefore ask your Honorable Body to instruct me, in common with the other members of both Houses, whether we shall attend the next session of the Legislature or not, and would respectfully suggest the passage of a resolution embodying the sentiments of the Convention upon that subject.

With great respect, I am your most obedient servant,
J. T. ALBAP.

EX-PREMIER JOHNSON gave this entirely new and original narration of his rise through successive offices, in his speech in his reception at Greenville:

I have never been ashamed of my origin and my professions, for it is merit and worth that make the man. In early life I was elected Alderman; then Mayor; then to the Legislature; then to the State Senate; then an Elector for President and Vice President. I was then in Congress for several years; then Governor of the State four years. After which I was elected to the United States Senate and was there when the war broke out. During the war I was made Military Governor. I was then elected Vice President of the United States, and upon the death of President Lincoln, I became, by an inscrutable Providence, President of this great nation.

THE San Diego Union of a recent date says: On Thursday last our streets were filled with teams, recently arrived, for the purpose of conveying freight from this place to Fort Yuma. This is the beginning of a trade and travel that must eventually redound greatly to the advantage of our place; and, the fact that the break has been made by this route is evidence that we have the shortest and most convenient route to Fort Yuma from San Francisco.

Well, yes. We think you have the shortest and most convenient route to Fort Yuma and Southern Arizona, and though glad to learn that a break has been made by it, we hope it will not "redound" to you too heavily.

THE Washington correspondent of the Alta has been seen by our Delegate. Hear him:

"Governor McCormick met a warm welcome here from old friends, and particularly from the members of the press. The papers say many pleasant things of him, and no Territorial Representative is better known here."

We'll bet a hat that McCormick put the above words in the mouth of the Alta's correspondent. No greater press sponge than McCormick can anywhere be found, and but for his habit of purchasing puff, little would be known of him. A man who will beg individuals and newspaper editors to write him up, must indeed be a weak brother. The Alta should follow the example set by the Bulletin, which latter paper refused to publish a laudatory notice of McCormick, written by McCormick.

Further on, the same correspondent, inspired by McCormick, says:

"He resigned the Governorship February 27th, and it was supposed by some that President Johnson would nominate Colonel Carter, the Secretary of the Territory, to be Governor; but for some reason he did not do so. The compliment would however, been an empty one, for no man of Carter's proclivities could have been confirmed by the Senate."

Ah, indeed! Just as we had supposed. No man who, like Colonel Carter, fought for the "Union" could have been confirmed by the Senate. Wonderful admission; encouraging, isn't it, to our "noble defenders," to be thus shelved, in order to give stay-at-home pap patriots a chance to feed as the public crib.

The audacity of McCormick in trying to play himself for a "Radical" at Washington, after having sustained Andrew Johnson and flattered with the Democracy here, is in keeping with the remainder of his public acts. His constituents would be better pleased to hear of his making an effort to have Congress straighten the affairs of the Territory and settle its status, than to hear of his having "fine rooms on Fifteenth street, and that he begins his Congressional career with activity."

UNLUCKY ARIZONA.—We had hoped that with a new President and a new deal of the political cards, the ill luck that has heretofore attended our unfortunate Territory in the matter of Federal appointments, would change for the better, but it seems we have hoped against hope. True, we are to have a change of officials, but are the new set any better than the old? If not, all we have to say is, that they must be a—d poor set, indeed. One thing is certain, God never created a wiser man than our late Governor, Richard C. McCormick, and though our recently appointed Governor, Mr. Safford, is not spoken of in the highest terms by the Independent press of San Francisco, we do not think he will do as McCormick did, quarrel with the Chief Justice of the Territory about a 25 cent shin-plaster, a pair of stogy boots, and an old chair. Neither will he, we think, sell himself on the capital or any other question, as McCormick has.

This Territory has nothing to thank the Republican party for, as every Republican in the Territory will admit. That party has saddled us with the vilest carpet-bag officials ever spawned upon a people. We have, in the Territory, good, square, honest, intelligent Republicans, who served their party in the late war, but Republican administrations have never as much as thought of honoring them with positions in the Government of the Territory, for which many of them are better qualified than the greedy adventurers of the East.

CHINESE SUFFRAGE.—This bids fair to be the leading issue between political parties in California, in the coming campaign, and we think the party that advocates it will be driven to the wall. The people of the Pacific coast are not as yet "sufficiently enlightened" in the science of degradation, to get down on an equality with John Chinaman.

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS.—We advise those of our readers who may have to send money or valuables, in letters, through the mail, to have all letters containing anything of value registered, as under the present system of registration, it is almost an impossibility for any person connected with the P. O. Department to abstract a letter from the mail, without being found out, speedily. The system of checks now in vogue, compels postmasters to be honest, and it costs but little to register a letter, and set the P. M.'s to watching one another.

THE Sacramento Union says a party of scientific gentlemen are preparing to explore that part of Nevada between White Pine and the Colorado river. Hope they will cross that stream, and extend their explorations in this direction.

PAYING.—The National says the quartz mines in the vicinity of Grass Valley, are paying well. During March last, the Idaho, (exclusive of sulphur) yielded \$30,428.25. This, too, with but 15 stamps running.

The Eureka, for two weeks, yielded, in free gold, \$23,000.

WHAT has become of the Arizona Miner, we have not received a copy for the past three or four weeks. Our Arizona mail comes along regularly once a week, but fails to bring us the Miner. Hope friend Marion has not cut our acquaintance.—San Bernardino Guardian.

We are unable to say what has become of the copies of the Miner mailed to you, but can assure you that we never have had the remotest idea of "cutting your acquaintance." If the Miner has not reached you, the fault is not ours.

THE Los Angeles Star notices the arrival in its city of our Territorial Treasurer, John B. Allen, of Tucson, and says "it is over seven years since he took his departure from among us." The Star might have added that in that time, Mr. Allen has achieved great success in "business in this Territory."

It is said that, at the outbreak of the war, the present Postmaster General, John A. J. Creswell, sympathized with the South.

FOR ARIZONA.—From the Los Angeles (California) Daily News of April 23, we learn that Capt. Barry, with a detachment of Cavalry, passed through that city, April 22, en route for Arizona. A train of wagons, laden with supplies, accompanied the troops.

JUST SO.—Speaking of our railroad route, the Cincinnati Railroad Record says:

A trunk line on the 35th parallel, with arms resting on St. Louis and New Orleans, with a short branch down the Rio Grande to some point near El Paso, would better accommodate the interests of the old states than one on the line of the 32d, and would also be equally efficient to meet the trade, supply the wants and Americanize the Northern States of Mexico, and add them to our broad acres.

And, in addition, would open to settlement one of the richest mining, grazing, agricultural and timbered regions between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. Keep the ball rolling, Record, you will yet succeed in opening the National peepers to the necessity and importance of building a road upon the only route across the continent that passes through a country fit for settlement.

A MAN named Shafer, formerly sergeant in Co. B, 14th Infantry, died recently, at Wilmington, California, from the effects of a wound inflicted by himself.

GEN. LOVELL, Colonel 14th Infantry, is now at Drum Barracks, California.

THE Democracy of California are bucking on their armor for the coming fray. The State Democratic Committee was to have met at San Francisco, Wednesday last.

JOHN N. GOODWIN, ex-Governor of this Territory, and M. B. Duffield, ex-Marshal, were in Washington, recently, hunting office, we presume.

THE Santa Fe Gazette is our authority for stating that Wells, Fargo & Co. are about to establish a daily line of stages between Denver and Santa Fe, and between the end of the track of the Kansas Pacific Railway and Santa Fe. Hope Wells, Fargo & Co. will extend the line through Arizona, via the Whipple or 35th parallel route. That it would pay to do so, we doubt not.

EX-LIEUTENANT SYLVESTER MOWAT has gone East.

AN Idaho prospector packs his traps on a large Newfoundland dog.

JOHN HOWLER REBER, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ended his life in San Bernardino, California, on the morning of April 22, 1869, by, say the coroner's jury, "committing suicide by means of a pistol, in a state of insanity." That pistol should have been sent to Stockton.

NEW AND REVISED VERSION.—The San Bernardino Guardian, of a recent date, has the following new and revised version of the killing of Fink, by Schilling, in this Territory:

"There appeared in the Guardian of Feb. 17, a statement sent us by a correspondent at La Paz, in regard to the killing of Chauncy Fink, alias Duich Charley, by Lewis Schilling, traveling at the time as passengers together, on the road between Tyson's Wells and La Paz. The particulars were not known at the time, and only the statement given of the stabbing and instant death of Fink, and the subsequent surrender of Schilling to the authorities at La Paz. In justice to Mr. Schilling, we would state that he voluntarily surrendered himself, and after six days confinement was released, the Grand Jury failing to find a true bill. It appears the killing was done in self-defence. Fink having made the first attempt on Schilling, and attempted to shoot him. We learn that the true name of the man killed was Otto Kuller, who fled from justice to this country for killing a man in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was considered by all who knew him to be a desperate and dangerous character."

THE BUFFALOES' LUXURY.—The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company, and there, indeed, was the rub, for the buffaloes shook down many miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the brad-awls that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch-rare of a sensation in their thick hides, that filled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a brad-awl. They fought huge battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would probably climb the mountainous heap of rump and hump of the fallen, and scratch himself into bliss until the brad-awl broke or pole came down. There has been no demand for brad-awls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

NEURALGIA.—To stop this disease, a postmaster says:

I fannels, wrung out in most scalding hot water, you have sprinkled with laudanum and clasp to the face of you—

After four applications how easy you'll be for it—And when you're relieved, why, I hope you'll thank me for it.